

Friday, May 28, 1847.

FINISHED.—With this week's paper, we finish the publication of the Laws, enacted during the last session of Congress. We will now have more space than we have had for some time back, and will be enabled to present our readers with an amount of miscellaneous matter, not surpassed by any of our contemporaries in the State.

PERSONAL.—We publish this week, three acts of the Legislature, passed at its last Session, which we think will be interesting to our readers; indeed important for them to know and understand. We will, occasionally, as opportunity may afford, publish from time to time, such acts as we may think will interest and instruct the subscribers of the Journal.

REVIEW.—We learn that a very great revival in religion is now going on in the Methodist Church in this place. Many conversions have already been made, and a great number are under the most serious convictions. A number of ministers from a distance are in attendance.

PERSONAL.—PAY UP.—We would take the liberty of hinting, in the most civil manner, to those of our subscribers in New Hanover, who have not yet found it convenient to pay for the Journal, that they will have an opportunity of doing so at the next term of the County Court, which will take place on the 2d Monday in next month. Will they be kind enough to call in and settle up? Remember, Printers eat, drink and wear—as well as other people. *Druff sed.*

EXAMINATION.—We had the pleasure of being present on Wednesday last, for a short time, in company with a number of ladies and gentlemen, at the public examination of the Odd Fellow's School in this place. The female department, under the management of Miss Richardson, was under immediate examination at the time when we were present. The exhibitions of the young ladies on the "black board" were really capital. We are certain they could have put to shame many of the "grown up children" then and there present. It was not in our power to remain long, but we learned from a gentleman who was a "looker on" during the whole examination, that both departments, male and female, are in a most prosperous condition. The present teachers seem to give universal satisfaction. During the present year the Trustees have added to the Institution a Classical department, over which presides Mr. Lindsay, whose qualifications are highly spoken of. The Institution, we learn, is in a flourishing condition. So may it continue.

THE DRAMA.

On Thursday night last, we were present at the second entertainment given by the Thalian Association, recently organized in this place. We were gratified to find that our young friends were able to draw such a large and fashionable audience as was present on that occasion. The main piece presented on that evening, was the tragedy of "The Gamemaster," a most beautiful and touching piece, too, in many of its scenes, but, according to our humble opinion, which requires more practice and proficiency in the profession of the "sock and buskin," than a newly organized company of Amateurs, no matter what their native talents may be, usually possess. The cast of characters was not made with as much judgment as we think it might have been. The character of Beverly was, in the main, well played. Occasionally, there were passages which might, we think, have been improved upon; passages of deep subdued pathos, in which the Beverly of Thursday evening, in our estimation, slightly violated the advice of Hamlet to the players, when he tells them not to—be over violent. The character, however, was well conceived, and in the main, well acted. The Gamemaster (Stukely) was well played throughout, barring an occasional necessity for the prompter's aid. Lewson was capital played. We may say the same of Bates. The female parts were well played, particularly Mrs. Beverly. There was a little something, which we suppose was unavoidable, under the circumstances; a little too much of bluster and unfeigned boldness thrown into some of the scenes in which the two leading female characters participated. The piece went off most admirably, on the whole, however, as the repeated plaudits of the audience proved. We were prevented from being present during the performance of the after piece, (Boots at the Swan), but we learn that it went off with considerable eclat. We were much pleased with the manner in which the main piece was dressed. With a little study and some practice, we will soon have a Theatrical corps of our own, which will compare favorably with any which we ever see on our boards.

If our young friends would not be offended with us, we would take the liberty of hinting that, perhaps lighter pieces than the "Gamemaster"—say some of the old English comedies—would be more appropriate for the present.

THE RECRUITING SERVICE IN NORTH CAROLINA.—It will be recollected by our readers, that two Companies of Infantry, and one of Dragoons, was assigned (if we may use the word) to North Carolina as her quota of the ten new regiments authorized by the act of last Congress. We are glad to have it in our power to state, that North Carolina has already furnished, or very nearly so, the whole of what was required at her hands. The Company of Dragoons, under the command of Capt. Caldwell, has already proceeded to the theatre of war. Capt. Clark's Company of Infantry, we learn, from one of its Lieutenants, (Wheeden), is quite full, and, perhaps, will be there (in Wilmington) before we go to press. The other Infantry Company lacks but a few men, as we learn from Lieut. Cantwell, and will be ready for the field in a few days. This Company has labored under disadvantages, as compared with the other. Its Captain (Richards), is already in Mexico, as a private in the North Carolina Regiment of Volunteers; and one of its Lieutenants has never acted as a recruiting officer. It will, however, soon be full, and ready to proceed to Mexico.

FIRE.—On Wednesday last, about meridian, the Camphine Distillery of Thomas Smith, situated near the Rail Road Depot, caught fire, and, we learn, was totally destroyed. We have not heard whether Mr. Smith was insured or not.

RIDICULOUS—NOT TO SAY KNAYISH.

Who that has paid any attention to the course pursued by the Federal press since the present war has commenced, has not been struck with the liberal course which it has pursued towards the administration? Who has not been disgusted with the fierce and unseemly denunciations which have been heaped upon the devoted head of Mr. Polk, because, as it was alleged by the Federal organs, he had involved the country in war? The whole Federal press has stood ready, and now stands ready, to cast upon his shoulders all the blame, should any disaster happen to our gallant armies now battling for their country in Mexico. Not one particle of praise, however, are they disposed to give him for his brilliant, energetic manner in which the war has thus far been conducted. Is this fair? Is it liberal? No. But what does that party, of which the Federal papers are the organs, care for liberality or fairness? Absolutely nothing. Just look, however, at the awkward predicament they are getting themselves into. The war, they find, despite their utmost endeavors, is every day becoming more popular with the great mass of the people; even so much so, in their estimation, that they are endeavoring—at least some of them—to bring out as a candidate for the next Presidency the most successful of this same Mr. Polk's Generals in prosecuting this, as they say, nefarious, unholty, unjust and unchristian war. Yes, they laud to the skies the hero of the Rio Grande for his successful prosecution of the very same war, on account of the prosecution of which, James K. Polk is so bitterly denounced. Such is the Federal party. But we would ask the candid reader what fairness there is in such a course? In one breath they denounce the war and Mr. Polk's administration for carrying it on, and in the next they propose to run as their candidate for the first office in the Republic, a man whose fitness for that office rests solely upon his popularity, acquired whilst conducting, as the Captain of this same Mr. Polk, that same detestable war. Truly, the Federal party has bright notions of that jewel—consistency. The real truth is, that power—domination is the only motive they have in running any man; and it makes little difference with them, what his qualifications are, so that they think "sub hoc signo vinces."

ROBERTY.—On Wednesday night last about 9 o'clock, P. M., the house of Francis James of this town, was broken into by a negro, as is supposed, and robbed of about thirty dollars in money. Mr. James was at church when the robbery was committed. It has not been discovered as yet who the perpetrator of this act is.

GEN. DROMGOOLE.—In the Petersburg Republican of Monday, we find a letter written by the late distinguished Gen. C. Dromgoole, in which he gives a history of his family. Mr. Dromgoole says that his father was an Irishman, born in Sligo—that he emigrated to this country while very young. He was brought up to the trade of a Weaver, but on his arrival in this country, he applied himself to the tailoring business, at which he worked for many years—that the thimble he used is still preserved in the family—that he afterwards became a Methodist minister, and as such labored for 60 years of his life. He states that he was at Halifax, N. C., preaching, when the news of the Declaration of Independence reached that place, and that he read it to the congregation from the stand, at the request of Willie Jones, Esq., and other distinguished patriots of that town. General Dromgoole was the youngest child of this good and pious man.

HONOR TO WHOM HONOR IS DUE.—We see it stated in several of the English papers, in alluding to the generous aid which has been so timely sent from this country to Ireland, that it has chiefly been forwarded by Irishmen (born) who have made large remittances to their relatives in the "Green Island of the Ocean," either for the purpose of aiding them there, or of enabling them to emigrate to this country. This statement is very wide of the truth, as we know of our own knowledge. North Carolina has sent thousands of dollars in cash and large amounts of provisions; and we will venture to assert, that nine tenths of the whole has been the voluntary subscription of men who were bound by no ties to that beautiful but unhappy country, save those which the suffering of their fellow beings impose upon every feeling, generous heart.

OUR ATTENTION has been called by a friend, to the attempts which are being made by the Federalists, to create the impression that the Administration had or has resolved to lay violent hands upon the Church property in Mexico. This is an entire mistake. What first started the idea, was an article in the Union, hinting at the sequestration of the Church property during the war. The Union urged this course, in as much as the Church was furnishing the Mexicans with the sinews of war, and thereby retarding the period when we otherwise might reasonably expect peace. For our own part we see nothing wrong in the suggestion of the Union. Be that as it may, however, in a subsequent article Mr. Ritchie, (the editor of the Union), expressly states that the first article was written without any consultation with any member of the Cabinet. Indeed, that the suggestions then made, are at variance with the views of one and all of the members of the Administration. So much for this piece of Federal "thunder."

THE AMERICAN PRESS IN MEXICO.—There are now eight newspapers published in the English language by Americans, within the borders of the Republic of Mexico. Truly the press is a powerful instrument in the hands of a free people.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.—The promotion of this gallant Mississippiian to the rank of Brigadier General, by the President, seems to have given universal satisfaction. His gallant services at the battle of Buena Vista, as Colonel of the Mississippi Regiment of Volunteers, has won for him the most flattering encomiums from all quarters. Gen. Davis is a son-in-law of Gen. Taylor, and we learn; a great favorite of the old hero's.

BE PRUDENT AND UNITED.

If there be one piece of advice which we would most strongly impress upon our friends than another, it is that which heads this short article. Never was there a time when the democracy of the Union was called upon more impetively to be prudent and united than the present. Another great contest is rapidly approaching, when, from present appearances, we will have to fight a most desperate battle with our old opponents—a battle, too, where calmness, prudence, and a union of councils, on our part, will be eminently necessary, in order to assure the triumph of the principles which we hold so dear. We can see in the distance, from the indications of the present, that the contest of '48 will be waged by our Federal opponents after the same fashion, and with the same disregard of principle, which characterized the Coon-skin-hard-cider contest of '40, with the difference, that the people of the United States will have the experience of that period before their eyes, and we presume will not again suffer themselves to become the dupes of designing politicians. Upon what principles of national policy will the Federalists enter upon the campaign of '48? Will they attempt to make the old issues of a National Bank and a Protective Tariff, elements in that campaign? We think not. The first is admitted by themselves to be an obsolete idea; the second, we presume, if not already will, ere another twelve months roll about, also be so obsolete as not to be the rallying cry of any party in the country, unless, indeed, the New England Federalists still keep it alive. It is plain enough to our eyes, that the Federalists of '48 will have to seek for some new weapons, fit and meet for the occasion. What these will be, of course we can only as yet conjecture. Already we know that they are attempting to lug the war into that contest, and it is very evident, that if possible, they will endeavor to make it the chief point of attack in the next Presidential canvass—that is, always provided—they think they can make anything out of it. For our own part, we have no objection to their making the war an issue now, or at any future period. We are perfectly willing to meet them on this platform. The Democratic party has only to be careful, prudent, and above all things, united; and just so certain as the 4th of March, 1849, arrives, so certain will a Democratic President fill the Executive Chair of the Union. Let us, then, be vigilant; let us be forbearing with each other; let us foster a spirit of harmony and brotherly feeling; let us above all things present an unbroken front to our opponents, and there is no fear but we will be able triumphantly to meet and repel any assaults which the Federal party, in their thirst for power, may make upon us. Let us avoid all bickerings about minor points amongst ourselves, and foster a spirit of devotion, not to particular men, but to the principles which we hold, and then we cannot fail to triumph in any and every contest.

WATERLOO HOTEL, LIVERPOOL. April 16, 1847. It is estimated here that a million will perish in Ireland by starvation, or diseases arising from it, and that as many more will emigrate. I have taken some pains to ascertain facts, and I give you the following as some of them: It is a fact that Ireland has but begun her famine, and that it will much increase from what it now is, even in the face of the great tide of emigration; for up to this time some of the better class had more or less stores on hand, which are now exhausted, and they are forced to come into the market to buy. It is also a fact that of corn alone, they must have, before 1st September next, a million and a half of quarters, or from 12 to 15 million bushels. It is a fact that the stocks of grain and all kinds of breadstuffs, of home production in England, are also consumed—and the millers of the interior are coming to the markets to buy foreign wheat; and the consumption will also increase here. It is a fact that the United States and Russia are the only points from which they can get a supply; and it is not likely that with France, Belgium, Germany and other States, who are entirely dependent on a foreign supply, calling upon Russia, she can send much, indeed any, to this country. So that to the United States alone must they look for a supply, and they know it; and in the face of these admitted facts, the merchants here have stopped importing—and have sent out no orders for further supplies since the panic. The reason, however, for this step, is that the Bank of England has raised the rate of interest 5 per cent, and refused to discount the paper of several houses; it is ascertained that these parties had bought largely of Bills in New York, and given their own paper at 60 or 90 days for it, for the purpose of drawing gold from this country, in order to get the difference between 3 or 4 per cent. exchange, and 9 per cent. in gold. This has made money scarce, and frightened the parties who have been engaged in importing breadstuffs, and they have stopped almost entirely, and expect there will be large consignments from your side. I tell them so long as you can dispose of your stock between the 30th and 1st of June, they will be able to get it, you will not consign it. Then, they say Government must take it up and import supplies at her own risk. This she may or may not do. It remains to be seen. But at all events the present determination of the merchants to hold back, will result in short supplies and high prices for a scarcity in June and July, and should the war continue, as they fear it will, the price will be even higher. I have a hundred thousand dollars I would put it all into flour, and hold it in warehouse here for that time. Corn there will be a supply of, I think; but wheat and flour will both be higher than they have been—for they will fall short of the demand. The reason is, they will buy and store flour for their own use, and will not sell it; and as it has not been much in demand, it can be bought lower in proportion than wheat. Mark me, every thing in the shape of breadstuffs will be called for—and all you can spare before September next. If there is anything I might except, it is corn; and I think all you can spare now, will be wanted. You will see that before that time all the middle and lower class in England also will turn to Indian corn for food. They are run out, and must have food from you. You have got to supply Great Britain, and a large portion of Europe, Russia excepted, until the next crop; and even after that with the war going on, and the price of grain so high, you may depend upon it, that whoever buys flour and wheat now, even at \$7.50 or \$8, and \$17 or \$18, will make a fine business of it; and there is no fear of corn even, for the amount that will be required for Ireland alone will take 1500 ships to bring out, because most of their food, in this country at least, is shipped like that for their own use. You may depend upon it, that at one time, and where are the ships to come from? I could write a dozen sheets on this subject, but you will say, enough.

GOLDSDORF, 24th May, 1847. DEAR SIR: I have seen in your paper of last week, a notice of the arrival of my friend, Lieut. Moye, and myself, and an intimation that you would probably hear from one of us before your next paper. I had a right to expect it of me, and I feel it due to your readers, many of whom have relatives serving in our Regiment. But I have been prevented from addressing you sooner by the state of my health; nor am I now able to write such a letter as is satisfactory to myself. It must needs be brief and imperfect. I am informed that you have already published every movement of the Regiment, until our arrival in the neighborhood of Camargo. The five Companies, viz: Wilson's and Dugan's, Edgecombe; Roberts; Wayne; Shive's; Cabarrus; and Blalock's, Yancey, formed a battalion, and were encamped at Matamoros about two weeks. The two Edgecombe Companies were ordered up the river in a steamboat, and five days after the Wayne Company was sent up in charge of three steamers, laden with Quartermaster's and Commissary's stores. At the Rancho, San Francisco, we found our Edgecombe brethren aground, fast in the mud. They were consequently obliged to land and encamp. We, the Wayne Company, proceeded with our charge to Camargo, and after landing our cargoes were ordered back to San Francisco, to reinforce Captain Wilson, as there was much excitement along the river, and his position thought dangerous, as attack being expected. Some 400 men were on the shore, and we had left four in the hospital at Matamoros, but the general state of health of the three Companies, was good, especially when we consider the great (entire) change of life we all experienced. Within a few days the sickness, Dysentery, Biliousness, and Diarrhea—with fever of Typhoid Type, may be said to have become general. Frequently not enough to mount guard, unless requiring a double tour from the well. Of 79 privates in our Company, only from 30 to 40 were reported fit for duty for several days, and many were sent to the hospitals at Camargo and Matamoros. Of these last, George W. Barnes, of Edgecombe, 1st Sergeant of Company A, died on the boat going down, and was buried at Rancho La Balsa, on the Mexican side of the river, 10 leagues by land, or 30 by water, above Matamoros. We were ordered to Camargo about the middle of the month. I say we, meaning my Company, as for myself I was in the hospital at Camargo many days before. From that time the sickness subsided, so far as I could learn, and when I left the majority of the three Companies who had suffered most were moving about, convalescent. I have been thus particular, because I learn that much anxiety exists in this neighborhood on the subject. In the Wayne Company, but one death occurred from this disease, Mr. Wiley Bailey.

Of political, personal, or military news, I can give you but little. Of the first, a few days before I left, 29th ult., a Mexican Captain and an Alcalde of one of the Ranchos above Mier or that neighborhood, were brought in by some of the Rangers. They were caught plotting our destruction, and on them was found the famous order of Canales, published in papers I have seen since I came home. The eight days had expired, and no movement had been made among any of the Rancheros, and while it served as an additional motive to keep strict discipline watch and ward, it was tho't, both by our officers, who had the best opportunities of judging, and by the Mexicans above Mier, that it was only got up by the robber chief—a villainous and cruel thief—as an excuse for plundering his own countrymen. It had the effect to make our folks wary and more vigilant, and produced some alarm among the neighboring Ranchos—who all expect assistance from our troops. Of the second—Col. Payne, accompanied by Captain Wilson and Adjutant Buck, with the New Hanover and Caswell Companies, had gone to Monterey. Major Stokes, accompanied by Capt. Henry and Capt. Blalock, with the Rockingham and Yancey Companies, had been up to Mier, but were ordered back to Camargo when I left. I heard of no officers on the sick list for several days before I left. Capt. Shive and Kirkpatrick marched for Monterey on the 28th ult.

I cannot close without an expression of the good opinion which, however humble, is due to the men of this Regiment. From the Colonel, through the whole body, North Carolina has a right to be proud, and wherever duty calls them they will gain honor.

Ever yours,
JOHN N. ANDREWS, 1st Lieut.

THE FOLLOWING beautiful sentiment was pledged with enthusiasm at a recent public dinner, in Richmond, Va.

"The States of the Union—Distinct like the billows, but one like the sea."

Presbyterian General Assembly.—The General Assembly of the Presbyterian church of the United States (old school) was organized in Richmond, Va., on Thursday the 20th inst. Dr. Thornwell of South Carolina was elected Moderator.

In your Liver Diseased. You may find relief if you will try the following: Your Agent has just received, from New Jersey, Bordentown, Oct. 25, 1845. Dear Sir: I am well aware that persons of every age, sex, and condition in life, in every part of the country, have used, and been benefited by, Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. My own wife has been cured with it. My father's and my mother's family were both consumptive. My father, mother, and a sister, with that fatal disease. For some years I have been predisposed to it myself. About one year ago I was quite sick for a number of weeks, confined to my bed when the pain in my side would allow me to rise. My physician pronounced my disease Liver Complaint; my liver was very much enlarged, I raised blood several times; the pain in my side was so severe that the care passing in the street by the door affected me. I was cupped, bled, and had various other remedies applied, but all to no purpose. I got no relief at last my physician said he could not cure me. I expected to die soon, but providentially I heard of, and obtained a bottle of your Balsam, which relieved me at once. I was encouraged to persevere in using it, until I took four or five bottles, which saved my life and cured me. My health is now good, and the Liver Complaints I believe it is a most certain cure.

Signed, MARTHA A. BECHTEL. I am acquainted with Mrs. Bechtel; her statement is true. Signed by WHITTALL STOKES, Druggist. None genuine without the written signature of I. Butts. For sale, wholesale and retail, by Wm. SHAW, Wilmington, and by Druggists generally in North Carolina.

AMERICAN BREADSTUFFS.

We were struck whilst reading a letter the other day, written in Paris by Bennett, the Editor of the New York Herald, and published in that paper, with the following remark which he makes:—"The people of Europe are perfectly astonished and bewildered with the state of affairs which the United States at present exhibit. Not only are they happy and prosperous themselves, but they are actually feeding one hemisphere whilst they are whipping the other." Such is almost literally the state of things; and what is more, from all appearances we will have to continue to feed the starving people of some portions of Europe for years to come. What glorious prospects does this view open up to the American farmer. To find a market for the surplus products of the soil, is all he can desire; that is, at fair remunerating prices. Already have thousands, yes, millions, of dollars flown into the pockets of the farmers of the United States, the price of their labor, from the coffers of Great Britain and France, and if we credit the article which we quote below, they will continue to flow into their pockets for some time to come. By the way, why is it that we don't hear so much as formerly about the home market of which the Federalists used to speak so much? The following letter will be read by our subscribers with interest. We find it in the New York Journal of Commerce of a late date:—

From the private letter of an American merchant now in England, dated

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as attack being expected. Some 400 men were on the shore, and we had left four in the hospital at Matamoros, but the general state of health of the three Companies, was good, especially when we consider the great (entire) change of life we all experienced. Within a few days the sickness, Dysentery, Biliousness, and Diarrhea—with fever of Typhoid Type, may be said to have become general. Frequently not enough to mount guard, unless requiring a double tour from the well. Of 79 privates in our Company, only from 30 to 40 were reported fit for duty for several days, and many were sent to the hospitals at Camargo and Matamoros. Of these last, George W. Barnes, of Edgecombe, 1st Sergeant of Company A, died on the boat going down, and was buried at Rancho La Balsa, on the Mexican side of the river, 10 leagues by land, or 30 by water, above Matamoros. We were ordered to Camargo about the middle of the month. I say we, meaning my Company, as for myself I was in the hospital at Camargo many days before. From that time the sickness subsided, so far as I could learn, and when I left the majority of the three Companies who had suffered most were moving about, convalescent. I have been thus particular, because I learn that much anxiety exists in this neighborhood on the subject. In the Wayne Company, but one death occurred from this disease, Mr. Wiley Bailey.

Of political, personal, or military news, I can give you but little. Of the first, a few days before I left, 29th ult., a Mexican Captain and an Alcalde of one of the Ranchos above Mier or that neighborhood, were brought in by some of the Rangers. They were caught plotting our destruction, and on them was found the famous order of Canales, published in papers I have seen since I came home. The eight days had expired, and no movement had been made among any of the Rancheros, and while it served as an additional motive to keep strict discipline watch and ward, it was tho't, both by our officers, who had the best opportunities of judging, and by the Mexicans above Mier, that it was only got up by the robber chief—a villainous and cruel thief—as an excuse for plundering his own countrymen. It had the effect to make our folks wary and more vigilant, and produced some alarm among the neighboring Ranchos—who all expect assistance from our troops. Of the second—Col. Payne, accompanied by Captain Wilson and Adjutant Buck, with the New Hanover and Caswell Companies, had gone to Monterey. Major Stokes, accompanied by Capt. Henry and Capt. Blalock, with the Rockingham and Yancey Companies, had been up to Mier, but were ordered back to Camargo when I left. I heard of no officers on the sick list for several days before I left. Capt. Shive and Kirkpatrick marched for Monterey on the 28th ult.

I cannot close without an expression of the good opinion which, however humble, is due to the men of this Regiment. From the Colonel, through the whole body, North Carolina has a right to be proud, and wherever duty calls them they will gain honor.

Ever yours,
JOHN N. ANDREWS, 1st Lieut.

THE FOLLOWING beautiful sentiment was pledged with enthusiasm at a recent public dinner, in Richmond, Va.

"The States of the Union—Distinct like the billows, but one like the sea."

Presbyterian General Assembly.—The General Assembly of the Presbyterian church of the United States (old school) was organized in Richmond, Va., on Thursday the 20th inst. Dr. Thornwell of South Carolina was elected Moderator.

In your Liver Diseased. You may find relief if you will try the following: Your Agent has just received, from New Jersey, Bordentown, Oct. 25, 1845. Dear Sir: I am well aware that persons of every age, sex, and condition in life, in every part of the country, have used, and been benefited by, Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. My own wife has been cured with it. My father's and my mother's family were both consumptive. My father, mother, and a sister, with that fatal disease. For some years I have been predisposed to it myself. About one year ago I was quite sick for a number of weeks, confined to my bed when the pain in my side would allow me to rise. My physician pronounced my disease Liver Complaint; my liver was very much enlarged, I raised blood several times; the pain in my side was so severe that the care passing in the street by the door affected me. I was cupped, bled, and had various other remedies applied, but all to no purpose. I got no relief at last my physician said he could not cure me. I expected to die soon, but providentially I heard of, and obtained a bottle of your Balsam, which relieved me at once. I was encouraged to persevere in using it, until I took four or five bottles, which saved my life and cured me. My health is now good, and the Liver Complaints I believe it is a most certain cure.

Signed, MARTHA A. BECHTEL. I am acquainted with Mrs. Bechtel; her statement is true. Signed by WHITTALL STOKES, Druggist. None genuine without the written signature of I. Butts. For sale, wholesale and retail, by Wm. SHAW, Wilmington, and by Druggists generally in North Carolina.

Wet Feet.—It should be remembered that colds, coughs, consumptions, inflammation of the lungs, pleurisy, and many other fatal disorders, are often the result of catching cold, in consequence of wet feet, damp clothes, &c.

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills are undoubtedly the best medicine in the world for carrying off a cold, because they purge from the system those morbid humors which, when lodged in various parts of the body, give rise to every malady incident to man. A few of these Pills taken every night on going to bed, will always afford relief, and, in a majority of cases, completely purify the blood, that all evil consequences resulting from catching cold will be entirely prevented, and the body restored to even sounder health than before.

Beware of Counterfeits of all kinds! Some are coated with sugar; others are made to resemble in outward appearance the original medicine. The safest course is, to purchase of the regular agents only, one or more of whom may be found in every village and town in the State. Principal Office, 169 Race Street.

For sale in Wilmington, N. C., by George R. French and James Johnson, only Agents.

DR. WM. H. HILL Has taken the office over Dr. Evans' Drug Store, lately occupied by Mr. Cantwell, where he may be consulted and will give unmitigated attention to the duties of his profession. May 28, 1847.

BANK OF CAPE FEAR, 20th May, 1847. The Election of Cashier for this Bank will take place on Wednesday, the 2d proximo. THOS. H. WRIGHT, Pres. Wilmington, May 28, 1847.

JESS FORD. A LOT of New York City Inspection, just received and for sale by G. W. DAVIS. May 28, 1847.

BLANKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION FOR SALE.

MARRIED. In Onslow county, on the 29th ult., by the Rev. Mr. Walker, Mr. A. S. McAlpin, to Mrs. Francis H. Casson. At Mt. Vernon, Lenox county, on the 11th inst., by the Rev. P. H. Hubbard, Wm. A. Mount, Esq., of Washington, N. C., to Miss Mary J., daughter of John C. Washington.

DIED. In Chatham county, the 30th inst., James Clarke, aged between 90 and 100 years, a soldier of the Revolution. In Guilford county, on the 7th inst., Mrs. Elizabeth Donnell, aged 88, widow of Major John Donnell. In Charlotte, on Friday last, Mr. Bodridge Crocker, in the 78th year of his age—the oldest Merchant of that city. He was a native of Massachusetts.

WILMINGTON MARKET. WHOLESALE PRICES.

BACON—Per pound.	
Hams.	\$ 10 a 10 1/2
Shoulders.	10
Flap round.	10
Leg round.	10
Beans—Per bushel—White.	1 35 a 1 40
BEEF—Per bushel.	14 a 20
Do Prime.	13 00 a 14 00
CORN—Per bushel.	95 a 1 00
COFFEE—Per pound.	8 a 9
COTTON—Per pound.	11 a 12
CANDLES—Tallow—Per pound.	11 a 15
Sperm.	20 a 25
FEATHERS—Per pound.	30 a 33
Flour—Canada—Per barrel.	7 50 a 8 00
Do—Superior—Per barrel.	7 50 a 8 00
RAISINS—Northern—Per 100 pounds.	90 a 95
ROCK SALT—Per ton.	40 a 45
LARD—Per cask.	10 a 11
Do—Western.	10 a 11
LUMBER—River—Per M.	7 50 a 8 00
Do—Lake—Per M.	7 50 a 8 00
Do—Superior—Per M.	7 50 a 8 00
Do—White Pine—Per M.	7 50 a 8 00
Do—Yellow Pine—Per M.	7 50 a 8 00
Do—Red Pine—Per M.	7 50 a 8 00
Do—Spruce—Per M.	7 50 a 8 00
Do—Fir—Per M.	7 50 a 8 00
Do—Pine—Per M.	7 50 a 8 00
Do—Oak—Per M.	7 50 a 8 00

